

'KAISER MUST ACCEPT WILSON'S PEACE TERMS'

World Struggle Will Be Continued Until Germany Accedes to President's Conditions, Lloyd-George Tells Americans at Review.

With the American Army on the British Front, Friday, July 5—(By the Associated Press)—Until Germany accepts the conditions laid down by President Wilson she cannot have peace and she can have peace tomorrow if she accepts them.

David Lloyd-George, the British premier, gave this message to the American troops training on the British front after he had seen them at review today.

The arrival in France of one million American soldiers had made the German emperor realize that his defeat was certain. The emperor, the premier said, had had many illusions regarding the war. One of these was that the new American troops would not be capable of meeting those of Germany, trained to the minute.

Premier Lloyd-George reiterated forcefully that the Allies do not covet a single yard of German soil and do not desire to dispossess Germany of her rightful inheritance or the German people of their legitimate rights.

The British premier said in part: "General: I desire to congratulate you on being in command of such a fine body of men. When I see them I am glad they are on our side, not on the other side. We are anxious that many more thousands come across the ocean. The fact that you are here at all is a source of great joy to all of us."

"At the same time it is a source of great disappointment to the Kaiser who never quite expected you. He was assured by his advisers that America was pacific that there was no danger of her getting in. Of course a mistake was committed. He has gone from folly to folly. His next illusion was that even if you declared war you could not get here. His advisers said all the ships would be sunk, and there would be no means remaining to bring you across the sea."

"But you are here, not a part of a force of a few thousands, but a part of a force of hundreds of thousands to fight for justice and the freedom of the world."

"Chateau Thierry opened the Kaiser's eyes to another mistake. Yesterday in Paris I saw your comrades who fought at Chateau Thierry carry-

ing their flag. And they carried it high, proud of the fact that they had lowered it on the battle fields of Europe. The Kaiser's generals I have talked with have expressed delight with the fighting qualities of Americans. So the Kaiser's advisers and the Kaiser realize that they have made another mistake.

"We are grateful that you are here to fight, but of course you are not fighting only for France, which has suffered more than any nation in the world, you are fighting for the liberty of the world. In your faces alone we have a source of great hope. We see there determination to win and we are confident."

"President Wilson yesterday made it clear what we are fighting for. If the Kaiser and his advisers will accept the conditions voiced by the President they can have peace with America, as with France, peace with Great Britain, tomorrow."

"But he has given no indication of an intention to do so. Because he will not do so is the very reason we are fighting."

"What are we here for? Not because we covet a single yard of German soil. Not because we desire to dispossess Germany of her inheritance. Not because we desire to destroy the German people of their legitimate rights. We are fighting for the great principles laid down by President Wilson."

"I am delighted to have seen these men here near the field of the greatest battle the world has ever known. We stand here, as a great American has said, 'at Armageddon fighting for the Premier Lloyd-George concluded the countryside resounded with three cheers in typical American style. Prior to the review the Premier and his party, including Viscount Milner, British Secretary of State for War and William Morris Hughes, Australian Premier, watched American and British troops training together on nearby fields."

With the American Army in France, Thursday, July 4—(By The Associated Press)—Acts of gallantry in the fighting at Bourches and in the wood of the Americans (Bellenau wood) on the Abbeville front have been recompensed by Gen. Pershing with the award of the distinguished service cross to 32 officers and enlisted men of the marine corps.

Three of the crosses were awarded posthumously while the others went to six officers and 26 non-commissioned officers and men. The men honored today are:

Capt. Randolph Cxane, Lieutenants James McB. Sellers, P. H. Harley, James F. Robertson, Charles Murray, William Moore, Frederick C. Wheeler, and William H. Edd; Sgt. Major John H. Quick, Corporal Raymond W. Boone, Harry B. Fletcher, David L. Spaulding, Harold J. Randles, Roland R. Sheaff, John H. Ingalls, Ray W. Chase, Frank A. Vikal, Fred W. Hill, Joseph A. Garges, Benjamin Tilgham and Howard Childs; Privates Albert E. Brooks, Thelma C. Flickner, Eric Heffester, Earl Belfry, James W. Carter, Herman L. McLeod, William A. Sair and Earl C. Rockwell.

The posthumous awards were to Dental Surgeon Weldon C. Osborne, Sgt. Groves C. O'Kelly and Private Herbert D. Dunlavy.

Italian Army Headquarters, Thursday, July 4—(By The Associated Press)—Five American aviators attached to the Italian army were decorated with the Italian war cross today by King Victor Emmanuel. The decorations were bestowed during a review and in the presence of Gen. Eben Swift, head of the American military mission.

The aviators decorated were Lieuts. Archibald Frost, John Park, Raymond Baldwin, Kenneth Collins and John Galchous. The crosses were given for carrying out the greatest number of bombing raids during the recent Austrian offensive.

"FROGS MIT UNS" MAY BE NEWEST GERMAN MOTTO

Amsterdam, July 5—Karl Rosner, a newspaper correspondent who frequently is termed the German emperor's press agent, describes in the Lokal Anzeiger a conversation which he says took place between Emperor William and the German crown prince, in which the son told his father a story of the "frogs at the battle of the Chemin des Dames."

The story was told, says Rosner, as the father and son stood on a hill in the battle sector of the army group of Gen. Von Francois on June 3. The crown prince said:

"It was when the Germans were preparing to storm the Chemin des Dames. The frogs, which were found in millions in the marshy Ailette river region, croaked in such a deafening fashion that they enabled the Germans to bring up batteries, ammunition and columns without discovery, and when the attack actually was launched the deafening croak of the frogs prevented the enemy from discovering the positions of the German machine guns."

Force in France Has Quiet 4th

With the American Army in France, July 4—(By The Associated Press)—The fourth of July was an unusually quiet day in the normally inactive sectors occupied by American troops from the Wever to the Swiss border. Even the artillery and air services were less busy than usual, cloudy weather and poor visibility hampering them.

ALIENS OF STATE CAN VISIT PARKS

Hartford, July 5—United States Marshal C. C. Middlebrooks received today an order from Washington to the effect that he was to permit German aliens in Connecticut holding permits to visit parks on Saturday afternoons and Sundays from now until Oct. 1 without special permission. The hour of returning home is placed at 7 p. m. Three parks in Hartford have already been designated by the marshal. Similar designation will be given for other cities when city officials are heard from.

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FATEFUL HOUR OF WAR HAS ARRIVED SAYS BONAR LAW

Asserts Men Responsible for Command of Allied Armies Are Confident.

VERY GRATEFUL FOR AID BY AMERICANS

He Likens Position of Russia to That of Patient in Delirium.

London, July 6—The coming German blow will not be less dangerous because of the time employed in preparing for it, but it is comforting to know that the men responsible for the command of the Allied armies are confident of the result, Andrew Bonar Law, chancellor of the exchequer, declared last night at a dinner to the delegates of the parliamentary commercial conference.

"It is impossible to foresee the future," he said, "but I do believe the fateful hour of this war is upon us and is in another three months our enemies have won no strategic object then their campaign will have failed and it will, I hope, be a decisive failure."

The Germans possessed the most perfect military machine that ever existed, but the chancellor said he believed that when the history of the war was written it would be seen that Germany had made greater military mistakes than any other power. He instanced the submarine warfare, which had brought the United States into the war. He doubted whether Germany would get as much out of Russia as she expected. Whenever the German soldier had planted his foot the name of Germany was loathed for generations.

The chancellor spoke gratefully of American help and alluded to the wonderful organization in sending American troops across the Atlantic. The Germans, he said, could not weigh the advantages and disadvantages of their submarine campaign through them.

Mr. Bonar Law said he trembled to think what would have been the position of the Allies after Russia went out of the war but for the help of the United States. He had not despaired of Russia who was like a patient in a delirium. It was impossible from hour to hour to tell what the future might bring there.

The population of the enemy powers was 154,000,000, that of the Entente alliance 1,200,000,000. That in itself was a league of nations with a military force that was terrible, but the economic force also was strong.

Of one thing he said, there was no doubt, just as the Allies were standing together now so would they stand together when the war was over to repair the ravages of the war. The chancellor concluded:

"I see no immediate hope of peace. There is no road to it, I fear, except the rugged road through victory. A bill be fatal to the world and fatal to the Germans themselves if they are not taught the lesson that war does not pay."

SCOVILLE ISSUES REGULATIONS FOR USERS OF SUGAR

Robert Scoville, Federal Food Administrator has issued the following self-explanatory statement:

To all local food directors and others: On and after July 1, 1918, all users of sugar, except domestic consumers (who may purchase in two and five pound lots) must purchase sugar on certificates issued from this office. These certificates are issued only on information furnished us on prepared statements. These statements are divided as follows:

A.—Manufacturers of all non-essential products, soda water, candy, etc., will receive 50 per cent. of the amount used in July, August and September, 1917.

B.—Manufacturers of essentials, medicines, commercial canning, etc., 100 per cent. of their requirements.

C.—Public eating houses, including hotels, lunch rooms, and boarding houses, on the basis of three pounds per ninety meals served.

D.—Bakers, 70 per cent. of their requirements, based on last year's use.

E.—Retailers and others, selling for direct consumption on the basis of three pounds per month per person, based on their purchases in the quarter ending July 1st.

Ice cream manufacturers are in effect placed in a class between A and B, with an allowance of 75 per cent. except in cases where ice cream is manufactured for use at their own soda water fountains, in which case 50 per cent. is allowed.

Sugar for domestic canning may be purchased on the canning certificate issued previously in amounts not to exceed 15 pounds at one time. If greater amounts are required, canning certificates must be approved by this office or by the Local Fuel Director. There is no objection to additional purchases being made on canning certificates, provided the conditions set forth in these certificates are complied with.

Yours very truly, ROBERT SCOVILLE, Federal Food Administrator.

BAR SUPPLIES FROM DUTCH ROAD

The Hague, July 5—Washington and the other Entente allied governments have sent a note to Holland for the purpose of disproving statements in the Dutch press that the associated governments contemplated making concessions regarding transit over the Limburg railroad.

The note says this would be contrary to the agreement made with the Dutch government last April, which, while releasing the Dutch government from certain engagements regarding the transit of gravel and sand to Germany, did not contemplate any concession regarding the transit of military supplies.

COAL AND LIGHT TO BE RATIONED

London, July 6—Coal and light are to be rationed in England under a new order effective July 1.

The plan provides for the rationing of gas, electricity and coal on a consumption basis at the rate of three and one-half tons of coal for two rooms in a dwelling house. For other rooms a ton each is allowed. Beyond that the consumer will not be allowed to go, so that if he is not economical he may find himself without either coal or gas before the year is up.

The new rationing regulation provides for an allowance of two ounces a week for each consumer, which is estimated to be equal to the average pre-war consumption.

The ice cream restriction order has been changed to permit the sale of water ices or ice puddings, provided no cream, milk or sugar is used in their manufacture.

AMERICANS DOWN 2 FOE MACHINES

With the American Forces on the Marne, July 5—(By The Associated Press)—American aviators on this front are reported this morning to have brought down two German aeroplanes.

In a small patrol encounter last night two Germans were captured and another was killed by Americans. This skirmish developed the fact that a new German division is now opposing the Americans in this sector.

251,000 TROOPS FROM U. S. ON FIGHTING FRONT

March Reports That Allies Are Preparing for Heavy Enemy Blow.

Washington, July 6—Preparations are now being made by the Allies on the western front to meet another heavy German assault, Gen. March, chief of staff, told newspaper correspondents today at his weekly conference.

American troops actually on the fighting lines in Europe about July 1 numbered 251,000, according to information given today by Gen. March, chief of staff, and other members of the war council at their weekly conference with members of the senate military committee.

As to the participation of the United States in the war Gen. March had nothing to announce except that the first million men having embarked for France, movement of the second million is pressed.

The situation along the western front, he said, has developed into a struggle, hitherto by Allied forces with complete success, against the most important of these minor raids, from the American standpoint, was the attack of July 1.

The attack on Vaux was carried out by the 9th and 23rd infantry, supported by the 12th, 15th and 17th field artillery, all of the Second Division, under command of Major Gen. Omar Bundy. The success attained subsequent counter attacks by the Germans failed to cause the slightest withdrawal from the territory occupied.

On the Italian front, the general said, the situation has come down to the complete occupation by the Italians of the southern bank of the Piave river, except for one very small sector. The point still held by the Austrians is three and one-half by one and one-half miles, while the general Italian advance was over a nine mile front.

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150 PERSONS DIE WHEN RIVER STEAMER SINKS

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The new rationing regulation provides for an allowance of two ounces a week for each consumer, which is estimated to be equal to the average pre-war consumption.

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Victims Drowned or Trampled to Death in Illinois Waterway Catastrophe.

RETURNING FROM AMUSEMENT PARK

Panic Occurs After Night Accident, and Dancers Rush to Fate.

Peoria, Ill., July 6—Approximately 150 persons were drowned or trampled to death at midnight last night when the excursion steamer Columbia, carrying more than 500 persons, struck an obstruction in the Illinois river and sank.

The excursion party started from Pekin, 15 miles distant from here, early in the evening, spent several hours at an amusement park near this city, and when the return trip to Pekin was about half completed the steamer ran into the obstruction, on the Peoria shore, in the fog, smashing a big hole in her bow, and as soon as the vessel pulled clear of the log or rock she began to settle, and within a few minutes sank, carrying many persons down.

Soon after the steamer struck a panic occurred among the passengers and many men, women and children jumped into the water without obtaining life preservers. Those who could swim reached shore, which was only a few feet away. The second deck of the boat where the dance hall was crowded when the crash came, and it was here that many were crushed to death in the panic.

Ray Jones, fireman on the steamer, estimated that between 150 and 200 persons were on the dance floor when the boat struck, and he believed that many of these perished. When the boat settled on the bottom the water reached the state rooms immediately below the pilot house on the listed side. The pilot, when he found that his boat was sinking, sent distress signals and within a short time boats from various directions came to the rescue and began to pick up those struggling in the water, but on account of the darkness their efforts were much hampered.

The police of Pekin early today estimated the number of dead at 150, but Capt. H. F. Mehl of the steamer said he believed the number of dead was not more than 100.

With the break of day divers went down into the sunken steamer to bring up bodies of the victims believed to be between the crushed decks.

Almost at the same hour hearses began arriving from Pekin, bringing the first of the bodies of the victims. Soldiers detailed from Camps Bradley and Herring were in Pekin to preserve order.

Coroner E. L. Cleary, of Tazewell county, early today swore in a jury and left with the members for the scene.

At that time 19 bodies had been identified and seven injured persons were in hospitals. All known victims were residents of Pekin or neighboring villages.

Divers had recovered 51 bodies at noon today in the search for the estimate 150 men, women and children drowned or trampled to death when the excursion steamer Columbia, carrying 500 dancing and singing passengers, struck a sunken log in the Illinois river shortly after midnight and sank quickly.

FORMER PAPAL U. S. DELEGATE DEAD IN ROME

Cardinal Martinelli Was Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Rites.

Rome, July 5—Cardinal Sebastian Martinelli, prefect of the sacred congregation of rites and former papal delegate in the United States, is dead.

Cardinal Martinelli was the second apostolic delegate to the United States, serving from 1886 to 1902, when he returned to Rome. He was born in San Anna, Italy, on August 20, 1848, and was created and proclaimed cardinal on April 15, 1901, during his service in the United States. From 1907 to 1909 he was chamberlain of the sacred college.

Cardinal Martinelli was ninth on the list of cardinals in order of precedence.

ASKS STATE FOR 150 MORE MEN

Washington, July 5—Alaska was directed by Provost Marshal General Crowder today to furnish 150 white selective service registrants to be sent to Fort William Seward, Haines, Alaska, as soon as they can be mobilized.

New York was called upon to send 500 limited service men to Camp Johnston, Jacksonville, Fla., and Connecticut to send 150 limited service men to Camp Meigs, Washington, D. C. The men will be used as clerks and are ordered to entrain on July 15.

HAS PAPERS SIGNED BY PRESIDENT GRANT

Winsted, July 5—Deputy State Treasurer B. F. Marsh is the proud possessor of three documents signed by Ulysses S. Grant. The papers are certificates of Mr. Marsh's appointments as postmaster of the West Winsted post office and were issued in 1869, 1870 and 1874. Mr. Marsh also has certificates of appointments signed by Rutherford B. Hayes in 1878, and by Chester A. Arthur in 1882. Mr. Marsh served in the West Winsted post office for seventeen years.

GERMAN VALLEY, N. J., NOW LONG VALLEY.

New York, July 6—The residents of German Valley, N. J., rejoiced yesterday when they learned the Postmaster-General, as a suitable Fourth of July gift, had granted them permission to change the name of their municipality to Long Valley.

Complaints had been made to the post office officials that the name German Valley was repulsive to residents there. They asked it be changed to Long Valley.

DISCRIMINATION IS CHARGED BY THE LABOR MEN

Testimony to Show Manufacturer Have Not Kept Agreement.

After a brief session this morning before Judge H. S. Hannan of Washington, D. C., who is the examiner sent here to represent the Taft-Walsh board, adjournment was taken until Monday morning, July 15, at 10:30 o'clock. This is the time originally asked for by the manufacturers who claimed there was a considerable amount of data which would take some time to compile and that it was most essential to their case. When the question of adjournment came up at first there was strong objection on the part of the labor men but eventually this has been overcome.

According to the agreement between the manufacturers and the machinists all discrimination toward employees was to cease from the time the Taft-Walsh board began its sittings until the award should be announced. Should there have been cases before this date they are to have no bearing on the question. This morning there were two men who testified before Examiner Hannan to the effect that there had been discrimination practiced, after the sessions of the board began at the Remington-Arms.

These men, M. Daly and Richard Maguire, are polishers and Maguire, who has been working at the Whiting Manufacturing Co., left that place because, as he stated he felt he could get better wages at the Remington and this was desirable on account of the cost of living. He applied for employment at the Remington in response to an advertisement for polishers but was refused a job. Mr. Daly intimated in speaking to the examiner that very possibly the fact he was prominent in the conduct of the strike at the Remington last year was the reason he had not been able to again secure